

SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1904

HOW THE PLATFORM WAS FINALLY CONSTRUCTED

All-Night Session of the Committee on Resolutions.

Debate at Times Was Personal, But in the End All the Various Ideas Were Welded Into Shape and Everybody Was Satisfied.

St. Louis, July 8.—After a continuous session of sixteen hours, the committee on resolutions perfected the platform and adjourned just before noon, instructing its sub-committee to arrange the draft for submission to the general committee at 6 o'clock this evening for report to the convention two hours later.

The platform is a compromise acceptable to all of the interests involved and was adopted unanimously by the committee. It is said in a general way to have been a concession to the Bryan wing of the party without in any way stifling the declarations of the conservatives. The absence of any pronouncement on the financial question is most significant and discloses the utter impossibility of finding any declaration upon this subject acceptable to all. During the watch of the long night in the committee there were many dramatic scenes, not the least striking of which was the verbal encounter between Senator Hill and Mr. Bryan. It occurred while Mr. Bryan was engaged in making one of his many attacks upon the gold standard plank as framed by the sub-committee.

Bryan Was Excited.

He was brought up to high tension when, approaching the New York leader and shaking his finger dangerously near the nose of that gentleman, he exclaimed, "You ought to have a gold platform to go with the gold candidate you are forcing upon the country."

Mr. Hill replied that he knew nothing as to Mr. Parker's monetary views.

"Do you mean to say," demanded the Nebraskan, "that you do not know Judge Parker's financial views?"

"I mean just that," responded Mr. Hill.

"You have no knowledge on that subject?"

"None."

"Have you never asked him?"

"I have not. I have never sought to secure an expression of his views, and he never sought to convey them to me. I only know that he is a Democrat and a high-minded and patriotic man, and I believe that he can be trusted implicitly on this, as upon other matters of public policy."

Mr. Bryan then demanded to know when the gold plank had been decided upon and why it had not been incorporated in the New York platform. Mr. Hill replied that the matter had first been discussed at the meeting of the delegations about ten days ago and that the declaration was the result of insistence by other members of the delegation than himself.

St. Louis, July 8.—At 4:40 this morning the committee on resolutions voted the gold standard plank out of the Democratic platform by a vote of 25 to 15. This was the third victory for William J. Bryan during the all-night session of the committee. He had made two successful efforts to secure the evening and secured modifications of the tariff plank on two separate votes.

An effort was made to secure a reverse after the gold plank, but it was voted down and the committee continued with its work on other features of the platform.

Effort on Income Tax.

The contest was one of the most interesting features of the convention. The main fight was upon a proposed income tax plank providing for an amendment to the constitution to meet the adverse decision of the supreme court upon the Wilson law. It was upon this amendment and the gold plank, the two propositions having been brought in conjunction, that Mr. Bryan made his strong fight.

Mr. Williams, of Mississippi, first offered the income tax amendment, and it was immediately recognized by Mr. Bryan, who stated that with such a plank in the platform, New York could not be carried for the Democratic nomination. He urged the adoption of a platform which would enable the Democrats to win in doubtful states and elect their candidates. Mr. Williams withdrew the amendment, saying that he, with many others, was seeking harmony and adjustment of all differences with a view of succeeding on a Democratic platform.

Mr. Bryan then offered an income tax amendment and made a speech in favor of it. He asserted that, while votes might be lost among the very rich, the Democratic party ought to consider the great mass of the people, who bear the burdens of taxation and the expenses of the government.

Daniel Replied to Bryan.

Senator Daniel replied to Bryan and was very vigorous in his denunciation of the course the Nebraska man was pursuing. He said that he wanted to win, and desired a platform which would bring to the Democratic party the voters who had left it when pursuing a course which Mr. Bryan had shaped and advocated. He was tired of being forever in the minority and insisted that it would be absurd for Democrats, facing victory, to take any action which would mean defeat. To lose New York meant defeat.

Senator Bailey and Senator Tillman, while believing in an income tax, said that in view of the statement of the New York member of the committee, it would be unwise to insist upon the income tax plank.

Senator Bailey then asked unanimous consent to have both the income tax amendment and the gold standard plank dropped, but to this Mr. Hill objected, and there was a prolonged discussion, Mr. Hill taking a leading part in it.

Mr. Hill began by saying that he was in this campaign not from personal motives, but because of his loyalty and enthusiasm for the Democratic party. He hoped the party would cease its discussion and agree upon a platform in harmony with the views of the party generally. He was opposed to the insertion of an income tax plank because he saw no necessity for making this new issue.

Would Hurt the Party.

"I believe," he said, "it will hurt us. It will weaken our platform, but if the members of the committee think otherwise, it should go in, but the question of the gold standard is of far more importance."

Mr. Hill urged that if the gold plank was omitted the party would be placed in a false position. If the party was in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver that was another thing. But, through no fault of the party, condition had changed and it had been proven that the gold standard was the solution of the question. Although the Republican platform declared in favor of gold, he pointed out that the Democrats, in their platform, could show that the Republic was not responsible for the change in conditions which made the gold standard desirable, but the Almighty himself.

Speaking directly to the southern members, Mr. Hill recalled the time of reconstruction, and said he had always worked for Democratic principles along Democratic lines, that he had been the friend of the south in that trying period and since that time, Mr. Hill talked eloquently of the personality of Judge Parker. He said that in the course of a conversation about ten days ago with the New York jurist, the latter said in reply to a question about the kind of platform the Democrats should adopt: "I am entirely willing to leave that to the wisdom of the Democratic party."

An Inference.

But while Mr. Hill did not assume any time to speak for Judge Parker,

could be reached which would bring to the support of the Democratic south the Democratic party of the east. As to the money question, that was for the time settled, and he urged that that matter be not injected into the coming campaign.

Mr. Shively of Indiana followed much in the same line as Carmack.

Mr. Fleming of Wisconsin was opposed to the gold plank, and favored the declaration of Williams' platform.

Shortly before 4 o'clock Senator Daniel created a sensation by an attack upon Mr. Bryan, which soon evoked cries for order.

Senator Daniel, who some time before called Senator Tillman to the chair, began by saying he questioned the propriety of a man whom the Democrats had twice honored with the presidential nomination, and under whose leadership the party had twice been defeated, attempting to force his leadership upon the party again. Growing more impassioned, Senator Daniel said:

Bryan Arraigned.

"The silver question was a question in Virginia ten years before the gentleman from Nebraska discovered it. But conditions have changed and heroic changes demand heroic remedies. We must consider New England, New York and that section of the country."

Then, facing Mr. Bryan, Senator Daniel said:

"He has reviled every man whom any state has recommended for the presidency, and so far as I have been able to learn, has as yet presented no candidate of his own."

At this point Senator Daniel was interrupted with cries of order.

"I am convinced that the country is on the verge of a great calamity. This is not the time for selfish interest, for narrow conceptions of consistency, for personal likes or regards."

Senator Daniel favored the gold plank.

Favored Gold Standard.

Mr. Poe of Maryland made a brief but vigorous appeal for the gold plank, declaring that if the party in its platform refused to recognize an existing fact, he feared that Maryland would be lost to the Democrats. He pointed out that the gold plank recommended by the sub-committee was one which the silver and gold elements in the party could easily stand upon. He said that this plank did not call on the free silver advocates to retract or repudiate their former beliefs.

"It is simply," he said, "a recognition of an existing fact. Mr. Poe declared that the Democratic ticket would have a forlorn hope if the plank were omitted."

Gold Plank Stricken Out.

After several other members had been heard briefly, the question was demanded. The gold plank was stricken out by a vote of 25 to 15.

Early in the night Mr. Bryan had withdrawn temporarily his income tax resolution. At this juncture an attempt was made to secure a reverse, but it was unsuccessful. Senator Tillman remarking that "it was sun-up and we might as well go ahead."

Mr. Bryan got the floor soon after the adoption of the motion striking out the gold plank, and informally presented for the individual consideration of the members a financial plank which it is his intention later to present as a substitute for the gold plank.

The Panama canal plank brought out severe criticism from Senator Pettigrew. He said that the canal could not be built in ten years, and when completed, it would be valueless. The plank was modified so as to promise to do what could be done when the Democrats get control of the government.

The Trust Plank.

The committee then took up the trust plank. This was the subject of considerable discussion, Senator Bailey being among the more important speakers in defense of the sub-committee report.

Bryan offered an amendment to this plank, declaring in special terms for the prosecution of the trusts and regulating the manner in which it should be done. This was voted in by 23 to 20.

The majority of the votes came from Iowa, Minnesota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Wyoming, the territories, Por-

to Rico and Hawaii, while the negative votes were from the east and south. Severe comments were made by a number of representatives from these states to the effect that radical amendments were being formed into the platform by men from Republican states and territories, which could not contribute a single electoral vote to the Democratic candidate.

Mr. Pettigrew offered an amendment providing for the government ownership of railroads and telegraphs.

Snub For Pettigrew.

"Oh, that's silly," remarked Mr. Hill. The amendment was voted down and Senator Daniel from New York called the amendment "silly," but he put a plank in the New York platform two years ago not only for the government ownership of the coal carrying railroads, but for the coal mines as well. And the ticket got a larger majority in New York City than was ever before given a Democratic candidate.

Reciprocity and the Monroe doctrine as handed in by the sub-committee met the approval of the full committee. But not so with the navy plank, calling for a liberal annual increase for the navy.

Senator Tillman said this plank would gain many votes and there was no necessity of mentioning the navy.

The first part of the navy plank was stricken out, proposed by ex-Governor Thomas of Colorado, regarding labor, was adopted by the committee.

Statehood Plank.

The committee, after a lengthy debate, adopted the plank relating to separate statehood, offered by Delegate W. F. Timmons of Arizona, with respect to Arizona and New Mexico, as follows:

"We favor the immediate admission of the territories of Arizona and New Mexico as separate states."

In dealing with the subject of statehood for Oklahoma and Indian Territory, the committee was less emphatic in its declaration, confining the plank to a general recommendation of statehood for these two territories, as follows:

"We favor the admission of the territories of Oklahoma and Indian Territory."

The currency plank offered by Mr. Bryan was referred to a sub-committee consisting of Williams, Bryan and Hill, with authority to draft a financial plank for submission to the full committee. The opinion was expressed that these men might agree upon something and, if they should, it would probably eliminate any fight on the floor of the convention.

One of the western members said that he did not expect Mr. Bryan to make a minority report, in view of the fact that the members of the committee applauded.

Tillman Jocular.

Mr. Bryan said that if he desired amendment to the trust plank should be adopted he would not propose the plank favoring the imposition of an income tax. Senator Tillman, upon noting a smile upon the faces of both Mr. Bryan and Mr. Hill, remarked to Mr. Bryan that "since you and Mr. Hill seem to have become so chummy, I think we had better look further into the trust plank."

Discussion of it thereupon was resumed and Frank Cannon of Utah, took the floor.

He followed Mr. Bryan in 1896 and 1900, he said, "on the paramount issues of those campaigns, but now that he has abandoned those issues, I win my vote against this proposition to seem to want to."

The Paramount Issue.

Mr. Cannon, in conclusion, contended that the paramount issue in this campaign was "victory" and that the issue should be "Rooseveltism." Mr. Bryan defended his position on the trust question saying that "victory" alone should not essentially be the paramount issue and that unless a question was settled right it was never settled at all. Senator Daniel called Mr. Shively to the chair and made a speech supporting the principle of anti-trust legislation. He took the

position, however, that if enforced the existing inter-state commerce law and anti-trust statutes are sufficient and he believed a Democratic administration could be depended on to enforce them. Hence he considered it safe to omit the proposed plank.

The committee resumed consideration of the financial question on the basis of the tariff plank introduced by Mr. Carmack.

"The secretary of the treasury shall not melt the silver dollars that are now legal tender and convert them into subsidiary coin, thus reducing the volume of currency so fortunately increased by the recent remarkable increase of the gold production."

Proposition Voted Down.

The Carmack proposition was voted down without division and Mr. Carmack then offered the following, which the committee also failed to accept:

"We recognize that the great and unlooked for increase in the production of gold, amounting in the last few years to four thousand million dollars, has relieved the stringency caused by the scarcity of metallic money, and that because of that fact the money question as it was presented in the last two presidential campaigns is not now acute or pressing for legislative relief, but it has at the same time vindicated the demands of the Democratic party for the most for an increased value of metallic money, that demand not being for silver as silver, or for gold as gold, but for a sufficient quantity of standard money to maintain the level of prices and transact the business of the country."

Mr. Bryan presented a suggestion declaring it to be the sense of the Democratic party that the volume of currency should not be diminished, but by the sub-committee in view of the action of the committee last night in voting down the gold plank, the insertion of the proposed resolution would be a species of bail faith. The committee accepted this view and voted down the resolution. No further financial planks were suggested and the plank was then adopted by a rising vote and in the midst of general applause.

Work Well Done.

Although the various planks had all been agreed upon, there had been such a number of changes made in the draft of the document as presented by the sub-committee as to render it impossible to make a satisfactory report to the convention before night.

As the members emerged from the chamber, they generally expressed themselves as satisfied with the work they had accomplished, some of the expressions heard being as follows:

"The Democratic platform was unanimously adopted and is reasonably satisfactory."

Senator Tillman—We have accomplished a miracle; we have succeeded in getting a platform without any poisoning."

Mr. Bryan—I am fairly well satisfied with the platform. I have had opportunity to present such matters as I desired and have had to make concessions in some instances in order to get what I wanted in others.

"Will you support a ticket on this platform?" was asked of him.

"I will certainly support the platform," was his reply, and this was said in a way to convince his interrogator that he fully expected to be able to support both platform and ticket.

Ex-Senator Pettigrew—We have prepared a treatise rather than a platform and have succeeded in producing a large volume without saying anything.

Both Sides Satisfied.

Senator Hill and Mr. Bryan came out together and both were smiling. Mr. Bryan said to the newspaper men, "Now boys, be sure and get Hill's platform right," and Hill retorted with a laugh, "think we will have to share honors on that."

Mr. Bryan said:

"We are satisfied. We have all wanted some things put in that the committee has rejected. But on the whole the document is perfectly satisfactory. You know you can't get everything you want."

Senator Hill said:

"I am perfectly satisfied. Of course, there are things that I wanted in and thought should go in, but in politics it is give and take, and I am taking. I should have liked to have seen an expression on

STORY OF WRONGS RECOUNTED

Four of the Victims of the Latest Colorado Outrage Reach Denver—Members of the Mob Known and Will Be Prosecuted.

DENVER, Colo., July 8.—Four of the six union men who returned to their homes in the Cripple Creek district, but who were deported by two dozen masked men Wednesday night, with the admonition that if they returned they would be hanged, told the story of the deportation to President Moyer in the office of the Western Federation of Miners today. President Moyer then held an extended conference with Attorneys John M. Murphy and Frank J. Hange. It is understood that criminal action will be started against a dozen citizens of the Cripple Creek district, who were recognized by the deported men, and whose names were turned over to President Moyer.

The men who were forced out of the district insist that they had a perfect right there. D. C. O'Neill was secretary of the Retail Clerks' union and had a pass from General Bell allowing him twenty-four hours in which to pack up his goods, but it was disregarded.

James Frazer, a miner, had a similar pass guaranteeing him the freedom of the camp for forty-eight hours, but he was arrested as soon as he reached Victor.

Charles Tully was president of the Retail Clerks' union, and returned to his home with a pass three weeks ago. The pass was given him by General Bell for the purpose of allowing him to nurse his sick wife and two children. He claims to have been ruthlessly torn from his family and exiled by a mob.

Frederick Warburton is a miner and recently returned from a three weeks' trip to the World's fair. When he reached Victor Wednesday afternoon he was picked up and run out of the camp with the others.

The men, with the exception of Tully, say they were horsewhipped and beaten with guns. They were robbed by the whiteappers of all their money and valuables, amounting to several hundred dollars. They charge that the military and deputies offered them no protection and connived at their being seized by the mob.

finances in the platform, but the majority thought otherwise and neither Mr. Bryan's plank nor mine was adopted. Yet we remember that the New York state convention made no mention on the financial question and so this platform is similar. We did not put in an income tax plank and we changed only slightly the tariff plank."

Position of Parker.

"Will Judge Parker stand on the platform?"

"I do not see why not. I am said to be one of his friends," he answered, smiling, and I am satisfied."

August Belmont said he was satisfied that the platform was one of which Judge Parker could stand. He said:

"I have always been quite willing to have a platform without any financial plank in it. I believe the people have the right to know the matter and it is superfluous for any party to merely reiterate."

Governor Thomas of Colorado said:

"I succeeded in securing the incorporation of the greater part of my labor declaration and on the whole I am satisfied with the platform."

John Sharp Williams, who made the original draft of the platform said:

"I am delighted with it."

LIBERAL NEGROES BOLT ROOSEVELT

St. Louis, Mo., July 8.—After + reconsidering its action in endorsing + the candidacy of President + Roosevelt for re-election in place + of making its nominations, the + National Negro Liberty party + nominated William T. Scott of + East St. Louis and W. C. Payne of + Warrenton, Va. for president, and + vice president, respectively, of the + United States.

WARRANT FOR SERVANT GIRL

Sacramento, Cal., July 8.—Acting Governor Anderson today issued a warrant for the requisition of Irene Lucas, who is under arrest in Seattle, Wash. She was formerly a servant girl in the employ of a horseman named W. M. Murray of this city, and it is charged she stole \$350 from his house.

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The June Bride and Groom

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HEALY HOOTED IN HOUSE OF COMMONS

London, July 8.—In the course of the discussion of the Irish land bill in the house of commons today, Timothy M. Healy, nationalist, fiercely attacked John E. Redmond, the Irish leader, for selling his estate on the basis of twenty-four and a half years' purchase. His remarks were greeted with a prolonged uproar and cries of "Traitor." Mr. Healy said the nationalists had honored him by their visit. Governor O'Neill said of the party in December, 1900. This statement was fiercely resented by the nationalists and Mr. Healy, who was unable to proceed, left his seat.

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12 1/2c ladies' hose 8 1/2c

12 1/2c men's half 8 1/2c

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YOU HAVE EVER WITNESSED

OUR MAGNIFICENT STOCK SACRIFICED.

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Belts for TODAY ONLY 25c

These include colored leather belts of the latest patterns, taffeta silk, satin and peau de sole belts in all colors, mercerized, white and figured washable belts, all beautifully trimmed with buttons and high-grade clasps, buckles, etc.

Made of silk, Persian, mercerized cotton, polka dot taffeta, peau de sole, etc., in black, white, champagne and all desirable summer colors, trimmed with fancy buttons, self colored silk covered rings, rich elaborate buckles and cut steel clasps, etc.

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Made of black, white, champagne, and all colors in peau de sole, taffetas, satins, etc., hemstitched, shirred, pleated, etc., finished with cut steel, oxidized, gift and other styles of clasps and buckles, also wide crushed leather and kid glove belts in white, tan, black, blue, brown, etc.

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